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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *THINODROMUS* KRAATZ, 1857 (COLEOPTERA: STAPHILINIDAE: OXYTELINAE) FROM CHINA

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Summary. *Thinodromus (Thinodromus) candidus* Gildenkov, sp. n. is described from Yunnan province of China. New species differs from all species of the *Thinodromus lunatus* species group in the structure of the aedeagus and most similar to *T. socius* (Bernhauer, 1904) in size, colouration and punctuation of the pronotum, but can be clearly distinguished from latter species by more developed temples, shorter antennae, and significantly more distinct and large punctuation on the head and pronotum.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Thinodromus*, taxonomy, new species, China.

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Резюме. Из провинции Юньнань в Китае описан новый для науки вид *Thinodromus (Thinodromus) candidus* Gildenkov, sp. n. Новый вид отличается от всех известных видов группы *Thinodromus lunatus* строением эдеагуса и наиболее близок к *T. socius* (Bernhauer, 1904) по размерам, окраске и скульптуре переднеспинки, но ясно отличается от последнего более развитыми висками, короткими антеннами и значительно более четкой и крупной пунктиркой на поверхности головы и переднеспинки.

INTRODUCTION

The new species of the genus *Thinodromus* Kraatz, 1857 is found in the Yunnan province of Southern China. This paper is based on the specimens deposited in the following collections: AMNH – American Museum of Natural History (New York, USA); cMG = private collection of Mikhail Gildenkov (Smolensk, Russia); cMSch = private collection of Michael Schülke (Berlin, Germany); FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA); HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary); IZ-CAS – Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing, China); MHNG – Museum d'Histoire Naturelle Geneva (Switzerland); NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland); NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria); ZMUC – Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (Denmark).

The dissections, measurements, and drawings were made using a MBS-10 microscope provided with an eyepiece-micrometer and a measuring grid. In the following description,

the length to width ratio for the head, pronotum, and elytra is given using standard units: 7 standard units = 0.1 mm; thus 1 standard unit is about 0.0143 mm. The slides of the genitalia were treated with 10% KOH and fixed in euparal. Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III camera and a Canon MP-E 65 mm objective using the extended focus technology.

TAXONOMY

Thinodromus (s. str.) *candidus* Gildenkov, sp. n.

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – male, **China**: Yunnan province, with label “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-05], Dali Bai Auton Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali, 25°41'33''N, 100°06'36''E, 2927 m, litter at moist escarpment sifted, under stones, 28.V.2007, M. Schülke” (now in cMSch, but in future will be deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany). Paratypes: **China**: 3♂, 5♀, 3 ex. with labels “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-05], Dali Bai Auton Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali, 25°41'33''N, 100°06'36''E, 2927 m, litter at moist escarpment sifted, under stones, 28.V.2007, M. Schülke” (2♂, 2♀ – cMSch; 3 ex. – cMG); 1♀ with label “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-03], Dali Bai Auton Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali, 25°41'49''N, 100°06'24''E, 2970 m, sifted at rock edges and under small shrubs, 28.V.2007, M. Schülke” (cMSch); 7♂♂, 7♀♀, 33 ex. with labels “YUNNAN 2900 – 3500m | 27.01N 100.12E 1993 | YULONGSHAN mts. 24 – | Vít Kubáň leg. – 26/5.” (1♂, 1♀ – AMNH; 1♂, 1♀ – FMNH; 1♂, 1♀ – IZ-CAS; 1♂, 1♀ – MHNG; 33 ex. – NHMB; 1♂, 1♀ – NHMW; 1♂, 1♀ – ZMUC).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (holotype). Length about 3.2 mm. Body black except apices of tibia and tarsi dark brown; posterior inner angles of elytra yellow red, characteristic sutural spot present (Fig. 1); integument shining. Body with short, light-coloured hairs.

Head transverse, ratio of its length (from posterior margin of head to anterior margin of clypeus) to maximum width about 27:37. Temples weakly developed, eyes large, convex, eye diameter in dorsal view about twice as long as temple (Fig. 1). Head surface with distinct, large and dense punctation. Diameter of punctures about equal to that of eye facets, interspaces between punctures smaller than puncture diameter. Antennae rather short, antennomeres 1–7 elongate; segment 8 about as long as wide; segments 9–10 slightly transverse; segment 11 elongate, cone-shaped (Fig. 1).

Pronotum rather narrow, ratio of length to maximum width about 30:39, with distinct, large and dense punctation, similar to that on head (Fig. 1). Base of pronotal disc with distinct, horseshoe-shaped depression (Fig. 1); central part of disc with 2 rather deep, symmetrical, oval depressions.

Elytra rather wide, ratio of elytral length to their combined width about 53:62. Surface with distinct, large and rather dense punctation. Puncture diameter equal to that on head and pronotum, but interspaces slightly longer, about equal to puncture diameter (Fig. 1).

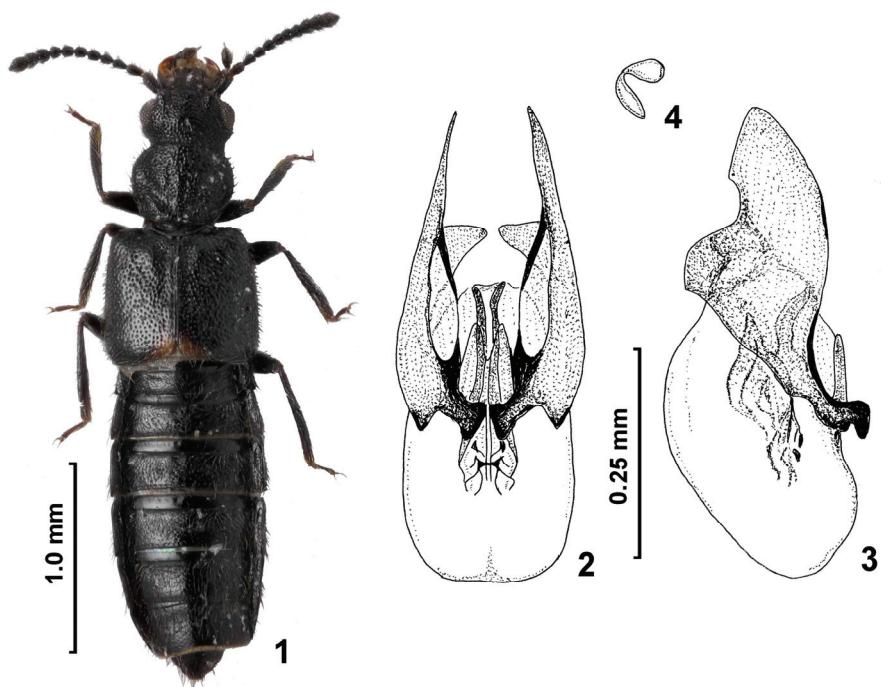
Abdomen with delicate, fine and rather sparse punctation (Fig. 1).

Aedeagus of characteristic structure (Figs 2–3). Anterior sclerotised edge of paramere not extending onto its plane, posterior margin of paramere tapered in shape of angle, anterior shield of sac of aedeagus consisting of two rather short, narrow, straight plates (Figs 2–3).

FEMALE. Similar to male in colouration and body proportions, sexual dimorphism absent. Spermatheca equally divided (Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION. China: Yunnan province.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin *candidus* (“strikingly beautiful, beaming with beauty” rich black, shining, with a yellow red spot at the apex of the elytra in the sutural area).



Figs. 1–4. *Thinodromus candidus* sp. n. 1 – holotype, body, dorsal view; 2 – holotype, aedeagus, dorsal view; 3 – same, lateral view; 4 – paratype, spermatheca, lateral view.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is apparently close to the *Thinodromus lunatus* species group, which was recently reviewed (Gildenkov, 2017). It differs markedly from all species of this group in having a distinct and large punctuation on the body surface, most notably on the head and pronotum. The new species is most similar to *T. (s. str.) socius* (Bernhauer, 1904) in size, colouration and punctuation of the pronotum, but can be clearly distinguished from this species by more developed temples, shorter antennae, and significantly more distinct and large punctuation on the head and pronotum. It also differs from all species of the *Thinodromus lunatus* species group (Gildenkov, 2017) in the structure of the aedeagus (Figs 2–3).

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